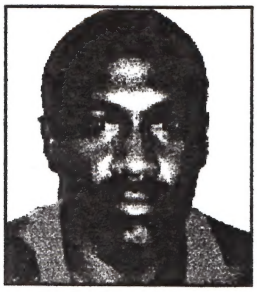
The Political Prisoners & Prisoners of War involved in the

ABCF ANARCHIST BLACK CROSS FEDERATION

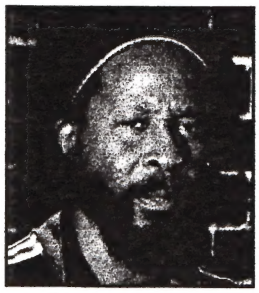
NEW JERSEY ABC- BG • P.O. BOX 8532 • PATERSON, NJ 17508-8532
JACKSONVILLE ABC- BG • SUITE #20 / 3628 PARK ST. • JACKSONVILLE, FL 32205
ATHENS ABC- SG • RFD #1 / P.O. BOX 6025 • ATHENS, ME 04912
LANCASTER ABC- SG • P.O. BOX 891 • LANCASTER PA, 17608
MONCTON ABC- SG • BOX 25103 / MONCTON NB • CANADA E1C9M9

PRISONERS COMMITTEE

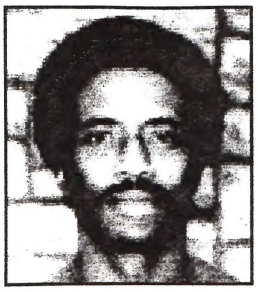


Ojore Nuru Lutalo; Ojore has been a member of the Prisoners Committee(PC) since May 1995. Ojore is a New Afrikan Anarchist Prisoner of War (POW). He is imprisoned for action carried out in the fight for Black Liberation. Ojore was imprisoned in 1975 for expropriating money from a capitalist state bank in order to finance revolutionary clandestine activity. He was paroled in 1980 and again joined the struggle on the street. In 1982 he was recaptured while effectively ridding the oppressed communities of drugs and drug dealers. In February 1986, Ojore was placed in Trenton's Management Control Unit where he remains today. There, he is locked in his cell 23 hours a day. Authorities admit his placement in MCU is not a punishment, but because of his revolutionary views and spirit. He is serving a 40 year sentence.

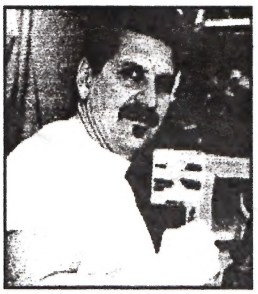
Sundiata Acoli; Sundiata has been a member of the PC since May 1995. Sundiata is a New Afrikan POW. He is imprisoned for actions carried out in the fight for Black Liberation. In 1968 Sundiata joined the Harlem branch of the Black Panther Party (BPP) and did work around the issues of education, housing, employment, child care, drugs and police brutality in the oppressed community. In 1969 he was imprisoned with 13 others in what was known as the Panther 21 for charges motivated by community work. Held for 2 years without bail, the Panther 21 was acquitted and Sundiata was released in 1971. Upon being released, Sundiata was harassed, provoked and followed by the FBI until it was impossible to do effective community work. He then joined the Black underground with the Black Liberation Army (BLA). In May 1973 Sundiata, with Zayd Malik Shakur and Assata Shakur were ambushed on the NJ Turnpike by state troopers. Zayd was murdered by the police, Assata critically wounded. In the shootout a trooper was killed. Sundiata escaped this incident but was captured shortly after and is now serving a life plus 30 year sentence for the killing of the state trooper.



Sekou Odinga; Sekou has been a member of the PC since May 1995, also imprisoned for actions carried out in the fight for Black Liberation. He is also a New Afrikan POW. In 1965 Sekou joined the Organization for Afro American Unity (OAAU), founded by Malcolm X. After Malcolm's death the OAAU was not going in the direction he wanted and in 1967 was looking at the BPP. In early 1968 he helped build the Bronx BPP. On Jan. 17, 1969 two Panthers had been killed by police and a fellow NY Panther who was in police custody was brutally beaten. Sekou was informed police were searching for him in connection with a police shooting. Rather than face possible death as many of his comrades had in custody, Sekou joined the Black underground with the BLA. He remained underground partaking in revolutionary clandestine activity for 12 years until his capture. Upon being captured he was charged with 6 counts of attempted murder of police, 9 predicate acts of "Racketeering Influenced Corrupt Organization" (RICO) including the liberation of Assata Shakur from prison and expropriation of an armored truck. He is serving a 25-life and 20 year sentences that run consecutively.



HERMAN BELL; Herman has been a member of the PC since October 1995. He is a Black Political Prisoner (PP). Herman was framed and imprisoned for actions carried out in the fight for Black Liberation. He joined the BPP and was involved with political community work until 1971 when he went underground because of relentless FBI and police attacks on the Party which left many dead or falsely in prison. Herman joined the Black underground with the BLA. Herman was captured in 1973 and railroaded, along with two co-defendants (collectively known as the NY3) to prison on the charges of killing two police officers. Similar to Mumia's case nearly 10 years later, there is little evidence connecting Herman to the death of the 2 cops, but much evidence pointing to the fact that Herman was singled out and his acts on behalf of Black liberation be neutralized. The fake charges of police murder effectively took Herman off the streets and off the front lines of the struggle. He is serving a life sentence.



JAAN KARL LAAMAN; Jaan has been a member of the PC since October 1995. He is an Anti-Imperialist PP. Jaan is imprisoned for being a member of the United Freedom Front (which carried out armed actions against apartheid, imperialism and war in the 80's), involvement in fire fights with police forces, and weapons charges. In the 1960's Jaan worked in Student for a Democratic Society and fought against the war and racism and did labor and community organizing. This included organizing youth along with the Black Panther Party and Young Lords (a revolutionary Puerto Rican Organization). Jaan also worked with the underground revolutionary forces. In 1972 he was charged with bombing Nixon's reelection headquarters and a New Hampshire police station. He was sentenced to 20 years. After winning an appeal and getting some of his sentence cut, he was released in 1978. In 1979, he and his comrade Kazi Toure helped to organize the Amandla Festival of Unity to support freedom in Southern Africa, which featured Bob Marley. This concert helped to fight racism in Boston, where it was held, and raised money to send to freedom fighters in South Africa. This activity along with the anti-racist and community security work he was doing led to increased police and klan harassment, so Jaan went underground and joined the armed clandestine movement. He was captured in 1984, along with other members of the Ohio-7, and charged with Seditious Conspiracy, involvement in fire fights with government forces and weapons charges. His sentence totals 98 years.

WARCHEST CHECK RECIPIENTS

SEKOU ODINGA; see page 1. He has received $60 per month since November 1994. Aside from the Warchest, Sekou receives no financial support.

RUCHELL CINQUE MAGEE; Ojore Lutalo was to receive a monthly Warchest check but asked that Ruchell Cinque Magee get it instead. He has received $60 per month since February 1995. Criminal law has routinely held that once 12 jurors reach a not guilty decision, the prosecuting court must honor the verdict. The jurors not guilty decision on a kidnap charge Ruchell had is supported by the trial record reflecting insufficient evidence to convict. On January 23, 1975, the superior court of Santa Clara County issued a life sentence on this charge the jurors acquitted Ruchell of. The kidnap charge stems from the August 7, 1970 Marin County court House rebellion in which revolutionary Jonathan Jackson, (brother of George Jackson), seized the court to free other revolutionary prisoners. Jonathan was killed along with three more persons including a superior court judge. Jonathan's revolutionary action (in several ways) stopped the attorney general Evelle J. Younger from becoming governor of California by making it possible to expose the slavery practiced by corruption in government. Action taken by the jurors in form of declaration of acquittal demand the right of the jurors to read their verdict into open record in order that

the acquittal may be honored. His trial transpired in S.F. county 1973, where the judge (Morton Calvin) ordered a mistrial without recording the acquittal. The jury was hung on the lesser charge (simple kidnap). The case was transferred to Santa Clara county for a second trial. Ruchell still remains in prison.

HERMAN BELL; see page 2. Herman has received $60 every other month since July 1995. Other than the Warchest, Herman receives no financial support.

MARILYN BUCK; Marilyn has received $60 every other month since August 1995. Marilyn is an Anti-Imperialist PP. She is imprisoned for her anti-imperialist actions carried out in support of national liberation, woman's liberation, social and economic justice. In the 60's Marilyn participated in protests against racism and the Vietnam war. In 1967 she became part of Students for a Democratic Society. Marilyn became part of a radical film making and propaganda collective, showing the films as an organizing aid at community meetings, high school groups, workers committee's and in the streets. She also participated in international solidarity groups supporting the Vietnamese, Palestinians, and the Iranian struggle against the Shah. She worked in solidarity with Native Americans, Mexicano and Black liberation struggles. As a direct result of all of this activity, she became a target of COINTELPRO. In 1973, she was arrested and convicted of buying two boxes of bullets. Accused of being a member of the BLA she sentenced to 10 years, the longest sentence ever given for such an offense at the time. In 1977 she was granted a furlough and never returned, joining the revolutionary clandestine movement. In 1985 she was captured and and faced 4 separate court trials. She was charged with conspiracy to support and free PP/POW's and to support the New Afrikan Independence struggle through expropriations. In 1988 she was indicted for conspiracy to protest and alter government policies through use of violence against government and military buildings and received an additional 10 years for conspiracy to bomb the capitol. She is serving a total of 80 years.

RICARDO JIMENEZ; Ricardo has received $60 per month since March 1996. Ricardo is a Puerto Rican POW. He is imprisoned for actions carried out in the interests of a free and independent Puerto Rico. Living all his life in the Puerto Rican ghettos, confronted with racism, discrimination in housing, jobs and education, Ricardo searched for his roots and identity. By the time he was 16 years old in High School, he had dedicated his life to the independence of Puerto Rico. Ricardo began demonstrating for better housing and against police brutality as well as participating in boycotts demanding Puerto Rican history, Latin studies and a school staff sensitive to the needs of a 75% Puerto Rican High School. His leadership roles in these struggles enabled Ricardo to work with other students to create a High School independent of Chicago's public school system. That school, founded in 1972 still flourishes and is better known as the Puerto Rican High School Don Pedro Albizu Campos. His consistent growth and commitment to struggle lead him to his eventual capture along with nine other comrades on April 4, 1980 as members of the revolutionary clandestine Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN), a group who struggled, with arms, for Puerto Rican Independence. Charged with seditious conspiracy, Ricardo was found guilty and sentenced to 98 years.

EMERGENCY FUND RECIPIENTS

OJORE NURU LUTALO; see page 1. Ojore received $171 of emergency funds in January 1995 and $100 in January 1996 to help buy a NY Times subscription.

JALIL MUNTAQIN; Jalil received $50 of emergency funding in February 1995 to recover a winter coat and gloves that were conveniently lost in a transfer, and $50 in August 1995 to purchase stamps and writing material to

widely inform people after he was placed in total isolation. He is a New Afrikan Political Prisoner. Jalil was framed and imprisoned for actions carried out in the fight for Black Liberation. In the earlier 60's Jalil participated in National Association for the Advancement of Colored People youth organizing and was one of many who participated in street rebellions against racism and police brutality. In high school he participated in the Black Student Unions and on April 6, 1968 (the day Martin Luther King was assassinated) was arrested with BSU associates with firearms and molitov cocktails. He was released shortly and began to look toward a militant response to national oppression and joined the BPP. Shortly thereafter Jalil was recruited to the BLA and the revolutionary Black underground by a longtime friend also in the BPP. In 1971, he was captured and charged along with 2 codefendants (collectively known as the NY3) with a host of revolutionary underground activity including being framed for the assassination of 2 New York cops.

Sundiata Acoli; see page 1. Sundiata received $50 in emergency Funds in September 1995 to help pay for an independent medical examination the parole board said was needed before he could be paroled.

Carmen Valentín; Carmen received $75 of Emergency Funds in October 1995 to help pay for her grand daughter Karina's education. Carmen is a Puerto Rican POW. She is imprisoned for actions carried out in the interests of a free and independent Puerto Rico. Living in Chicago near the BPP office and witnessing the events that the Chicago Black Panthers experienced helped to develop her political consciousness. After graduating college she began teaching high school and developing a clear awareness of US colonization of her country. She began struggling within the high school to introduce true Puerto Rican culture and history. She also worked with the Iranian Students Association. The members of this organization were active participants in the dethroning of the Shah. She worked against and helped to defeat what was known as Plan 21, Chicago's politically motivated plan for gentrification. Carmen also co-founded and was the president of the José De Diego Bilingual Center which was created to preserve the cultural heritage of the Puerto Rican people and to advance the study of its history, literature and culture. She was also a founding member of the Ruiz Belvis Educational Center which was created to provide an alternative for students forced to drop out of high school and give them the opportunity to continue their education. Carmen also established committee's to monitor and document police brutality as well as helping to form a legal office to inform the public about their legal rights. She also developed classes and programs inside Statesville Penitentiary for Puerto Rican and Latin prisoners to teach their literature and common heritage. Carmen's quantity of work soon changed to qualitative work and she soon joined the revolutionary clandestine Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN). She was captured in April of 1980 and charged with participating in armed activity against the United states government and sentenced to 98 years.

Jacksonville ABC; Jacksonville Anarchist Black Cross received $450 of emergency funds in January 1996. Their home was raided and three members were placed under arrest and jailed on felony criminal mischief charges that were motivated by their political work in the community. The money was sent to help bail members out of jail. For more than a year before this raid and arrest, Jacksonville ABC had been organizing a weekly free food distribution for the poor in the community. During the food distribution they would distribute free literature about revolutionary politics and PP/POW's. They would also raise awareness/support for PP/POW's at community and political events. Jacksonville ABC also organizes revolutionary study groups to raise their and others revolutionary consciousness.

Jaan K. Laaman; see page 2. Jaan received $100 of Emergency Funds in January 1996 to help pay for college courses.